with the coach's responsibilities for the different teams.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1845–0010)

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1092) [64 FR 59071, Nov. 1, 1999]

§ 668.48 Report on completion or graduation rates for student-athletes.

- (a)(1) Annually, by July 1, an institution that is attended by students receiving athletically-related student aid must produce a report containing the following information:
- (i) The number of students, categorized by race and gender, who attended that institution during the year prior to the submission of the report.
- (ii) The number of students described in paragraph (a)(1)(i) of this section who received athletically-related student aid, categorized by race and gender within each sport.
- (iii) The completion or graduation rate and if applicable, transfer-out rate of all the entering, certificate- or degree-seeking, full-time, undergraduate students described in §668.45(a)(1), categorized by race and gender.
- (iv) The completion or graduation rate and if applicable, transfer-out rate of the entering students described in §668.45(a)(1) who received athletically-related student aid, categorized by race and gender within each sport.
- (v) The average completion or graduation rate and if applicable, transferout rate for the four most recent completing or graduating classes of entering students described in §668.45(a)(1), (3), and (4) categorized by race and gender. If an institution has completion or graduation rates and, if applicable, transfer-out rates for fewer than four of those classes, it must disclose the average rate of those classes for which it has rates.
- (vi) The average completion or graduation rate and if applicable, transferout rate of the four most recent completing or graduating classes of entering students described in §668.45 (a)(1) who received athletically-related student aid, categorized by race and gentation each sport. If an institution has completion or graduation rates and if applicable, transfer-out rates for fewer than four of those classes, it

must disclose the average rate of those classes for which it has rates.

- (2) For purposes of this section, sport means—
 - (i) Basketball;
 - (ii) Football;
 - (iii) Baseball;
- (iv) Cross-country and track combined; and
 - (v) All other sports combined.
- (3) If a category of students identified in paragraph (a)(1)(iv) above contains five or fewer students, the institution need not disclose information on that category of students.
- (b) The provisions of §668.45 (a), (b), (c), and (d) apply for purposes of calculating the completion or graduation rates and, if applicable, transfer-out rates required under paragraphs (a)(1)(iii) through (vi) of this section.
- (c) Each institution of higher education described in paragraph (a) of this section may also provide to students and the Secretary supplemental information containing—
- (1) The graduation or completion rate of the students who transferred into the institution; and
- (2) The number of students who transferred out of the institution.
- (d) The provisions of §668.45(e) apply for purposes of this section.

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(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1092)

[60 FR 61788, Dec. 1, 1995. Redesignated and amended at 64 FR 59067, 59072, Nov. 1, 1999; 69 FR 12276, Mar. 16, 2004]

§ 668.49 Institutional fire safety policies and fire statistics.

(a) Additional definitions that apply to this section.

Cause of fire: The factor or factors that give rise to a fire. The causal factor may be, but is not limited to, the result of an intentional or unintentional action, mechanical failure, or act of nature.

Fire: Any instance of open flame or other burning in a place not intended to contain the burning or in an uncontrolled manner.

Fire drill: A supervised practice of a mandatory evacuation of a building for a fire.

Fire-related injury: Any instance in which a person is injured as a result of

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a fire, including an injury sustained from a natural or accidental cause, while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of the fire. The term "person" may include students, employees, visitors, firefighters, or any other individuals.

Fire-related death: Any instance in which a person—

- (1) Is killed as a result of a fire, including death resulting from a natural or accidental cause while involved in fire control, attempting rescue, or escaping from the dangers of a fire; or
- (2) Dies within one year of injuries sustained as a result of the fire.

Fire safety system: Any mechanism or system related to the detection of a fire, the warning resulting from a fire, or the control of a fire. This may include sprinkler systems or other fire extinguishing systems, fire detection devices, stand-alone smoke alarms, devices that alert one to the presence of a fire, such as horns, bells, or strobe lights; smoke-control and reduction mechanisms; and fire doors and walls that reduce the spread of a fire.

Value of property damage: The estimated value of the loss of the structure and contents, in terms of the cost of replacement in like kind and quantity. This estimate should include contents damaged by fire, and related damages caused by smoke, water, and overhaul; however, it does not include indirect loss, such as business interruption.

- (b) Annual fire safety report. Beginning by October 1, 2010, an institution that maintains any on-campus student housing facility must prepare an annual fire safety report that contains, at a minimum, the following information:
- (1) The fire statistics described in paragraph (c) of this section.
- (2) A description of each on-campus student housing facility fire safety system
- (3) The number of fire drills held during the previous calendar year.
- (4) The institution's policies or rules on portable electrical appliances, smoking, and open flames in a student housing facility.
- (5) The institution's procedures for student housing evacuation in the case of a fire.

- (6) The policies regarding fire safety education and training programs provided to the students and employees. In these policies, the institution must describe the procedures that students and employees should follow in the case of a fire.
- (7) For purposes of including a fire in the statistics in the annual fire safety report, a list of the titles of each person or organization to which students and employees should report that a fire occurred.
- (8) Plans for future improvements in fire safety, if determined necessary by the institution.
- (c) Fire statistics. (1) An institution must report statistics for each on-campus student housing facility, for the three most recent calendar years for which data are available, concerning—
- (i) The number of fires and the cause of each fire:
- (ii) The number of persons who received fire-related injuries that resulted in treatment at a medical facility, including at an on-campus health center:
- (iii) The number of deaths related to a fire; and
- (iv) The value of property damage caused by a fire.
- (2) An institution is required to submit a copy of the fire statistics in paragraph (c)(1) of this section to the Secretary on an annual basis.
- (d) Fire log. (1) An institution that maintains on-campus student housing facilities must maintain a written, easily understood fire log that records, by the date that the fire was reported, any fire that occurred in an on-campus student housing facility. This log must include the nature, date, time, and general location of each fire.
- (2) An institution must make an entry or an addition to an entry to the log within two business days, as defined under §668.46(a), of the receipt of the information.
- (3) An institution must make the fire log for the most recent 60-day period open to public inspection during normal business hours. The institution must make any portion of the log older than 60 days available within two business days of a request for public inspection.

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(4) An institution must make an annual report to the campus community on the fires recorded in the fire log. This requirement may be satisfied by the annual fire safety report described in paragraph (b) of this section.

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(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1092)

[74 FR 55946, Oct. 29, 2009]

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART D OF PART 668—CRIME DEFINITIONS IN ACCORD-ANCE WITH THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION'S UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING PROGRAM

The following definitions are to be used for reporting the crimes listed in §668.46, in accordance with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The definitions for murder; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; motor vehicle theft; weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.; law violations; drug abuse violations; and liquor law violations are excerpted from the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. The definitions of forcible rape and nonforcible sex offenses are excerpted from the National Incident-Based Reporting System Edition of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook. The definitions of larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft). simple assault, intimidation, and destruction damage/vandalism of property are excerpted from the Hate Crime Data Collection Guidelines of the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook.

Crime Definitions From the Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook

Arson

Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Criminal Homicide—Manslaughter by Negligence

The killing of another person through gross negligence.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Criminal & Homicide--Murder & and & Nonnegligent \\ & Manslaughter \end{tabular}$

The willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another.

Robbery

The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of

force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated Assault

An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. (It is not necessary that injury result from an aggravated assault when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime were successfully completed.)

Burglary

The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. For reporting purposes this definition includes: unlawful entry with intent to commit a larceny or felony; breaking and entering with intent to commit a larceny; housebreaking; safecracking; and all attempts to commit any of the aforementioned.

Motor Vehicle Theft

The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. (Classify as motor vehicle theft all cases where automobiles are taken by persons not having lawful access even though the vehicles are later abandoned—including joyriding.)

Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, Etc.

The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Drug Abuse Violations

The violation of laws prohibiting the production, distribution, and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. The unlawful cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, purchase, use, possession, transportation, or importation of any controlled drug or narcotic substance. Arrests for violations of state and local laws, specifically those relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs.

${\it Liquor~Law~Violations}$

The violation of state or local laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, or use of alcoholic beverages, not including driving under the influence and drunkenness.